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THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in
Snyder building, east of the Court House, is pub-
lished every Wednesday morning, at \$2 per
annum, in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within
the year. All subscription accounts must
be settled annually. No paper will be sent
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all such subscriptions will invariably be discon-
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but for insertion, and as a guarantee against im-
position. All letters pertaining to business of the office
must be addressed to the Editor.

Poetry.

THE HOT SEASON.

The folks that on the first of May
Went under coats and hose:
Began to say, the first of June,
"Good Lord! how hot it grows!"
At last two Fahrenheit below zero,
And killed two children small,
And one barometer shot dead,
A tutor with its tail.

Now all day long, the locusts sing
Among the leafless trees,
Three new hotels warped inside out
Their pumps could only wheeze;
And ripe old wine that twenty years
Had mellowed o'er in vats
Came spouting through the rotten casks
Like Joly's best champagne!

The Worcester locomotives did
Their trips in half an hour;
The Lowell cars ran forty miles
Before they checked their power;
Rolling brimstone soon became a drug,
And locusts fell;
All asked for ice, but everywhere
Salt-peter was to be had.

Pump men of morning's ordered lights
But are the evening no more;
Their candle molds had grown as loose
As Cossack pantaloons;
The dogs ran mad—men could not try
If water they would choose;
A horse fell dead—he only left
Four red-hot, rusty shoes.

But soon the people could not bear
The slightest hint of fire;
Anxious to escape the heat,
A flood of savage fire;
The leaves on heat were torn out
From every book at school,
And many blackboards kicked and caned
Because they said, "Keep cool."

The gas light companies were mobbed,
The bakers all were shot;
The penny press began to talk
Of reaching better boats;
And all about the warehouse steps
Were angry men in droves,
Crashing and splintering through the doors,
To smash the patent stoves.

The abolition men and maids
Were tanned to such a hue
You scarce could tell them from their friends
Unless their eyes were blue;
And, when I left, society
Had lost its ancient guards,
And brittle street and Temple Place
Were interchanging cards.

DOWNFALL OF THE ANYMAN.

The Ohioan came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his throat was tearing with greenbacks
and gold.
And the sound of their cheers was like thunder
at sea,
When the ballots flew lightly o'er packed Tam-
maney.

Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is
green,
That host betting freely at sunset was seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn
hath blown,
That next morning was slaughtered and
strown.

For the spirit of Wall-street rode forth on the
black,
And button-holed many a Western man fast;
Gold, greenbacks and drinks were piled early
and late,
Till the poor, tempted delegates yielded to fate.

And poor Cincinnati is laid in her wall,
And the sports are all "broke" who went Pen-
dleton's "ball."
For the might of "Young Greenbacks" animated
by the sword,
Hath meted like mow and hath gone by the
board.

The Waynesburg Republican.

CONSTITUTION-MAKER.

Johnson has fairly earned the above
title, strangely paradoxical as it may
seem with his known hatred to the
"Radical tinkers" in Congress. It is
said that he wants, in a recent mes-
sage, to have a new instrument, one
that can be harmonized with "My
policy," and, modestly exemplified! he
wants to be President six years in-
stead of four! The President has
certainly been using the following an-
tidote for *emui* these sultry summer
months:

Sp. Vin. Otard..... 1 l.
Sacharum Whiteum Mashum..... 1 s.
Aqua conculata..... 1 s.
Mintum Sossium..... 1 s.
Shakum Likellum..... 1 s.
Suckum throughum ad lib.
Stravum elongatum..... 1 l.

THE VETO.

The President returned the Electro-
ral College bill to the Senate on the
20th, with his objections. It is the
old cry of "the Union never divided,"
and another bid for Revolution. His
argument is childish, making it very
evident that he fast approaches his
dotage, *sans* everything. The Senate
repassed the bill over the President's
veto by a vote of 35 to 8. In the
House the veto message was passed by
a strict party vote, without debate.
It was only one hour and a half going
through both Houses.

WHEN the news of the nomination
of Seymour and Blair reached Wooster,
Ohio, the untutored thereabout fired
a salute in honor of the event, and
pointed the cannon toward the North,
whereat Grant man standing near qui-
etly observed that they were "firing
the same way they did during the
war."

THE ratification of the 14th Article
of the Constitution by Georgia makes
thirty States and its establishment as
a law good, even if New Jersey and
Ohio reverse their action. Congress
has so announced it through Secretary
Seward.

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,

FIRMNESS IS THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. XII.

WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

NO. 7.

MORAL VIEW OF REPUDIATION.

There is evidently a strong feeling
in the country in favor of paying the
debt in greenbacks; even in the Re-
publican party are found some who
advocate this. The people are in an
unsettled, uneasy condition. They
have not thought enough on the sub-
ject to make up their minds fairly. It
would be best if this question were
not decided in the heat of a political
campaign, but left to the sober deci-
sion of the Supreme Courts. To every
question there is a moral side, and
we propose to look for a while at that
side of repudiation.

Unfortunately, we have not now
any "greenbacks" about us. But if
we understand the subject, these notes
declare on their face that they are re-
deemable in gold, and also that the
interest on certain bonds is paid with
gold. Now, so far as we know, the
nation gave its unqualified consent to
the issue of these bonds. It was also
the original spirit, as well as letter of
the law, to thus pay the interest on these
notes. This much, then, is fairly es-
tablished—to refuse to pay the bonds
in gold would be a violation of the
given pledge, a breaking of the spirit
and letter of the law by which they are
issued. You may call repudiation by
whatever name you please, but looking
at it in a moral light, it is nothing but
DISHONESTY. The case is precisely
similar to that of a merchant refusing
to pay the interest on a note given for
goods, in the money he had pledged
himself to pay it in.

A nation is made up of individuals,
and while it is true that the character
of the nation will be directly as the
character of the individuals composing
it, it is also true that the character of
the individuals is measured by the
character of the nation. Therefore, if
we as a nation, show ourselves to be
dishonest, it will prove that we are
dishonest as individuals. If as a na-
tion we refuse to pay an honest and
honorable debt, how can we individ-
ually pay an honest debt? Where
will be all the obligations, that are
held sacred, by even heathen nations,
if we adopt repudiation? Mark our
words, if the time ever comes when
our public faith is broken, then our
private faith will go to the winds as
well. What security could we give to
other nations if we repudiate our debt?
If we wish to purchase land from
them, and would offer them annual
payments with interest in gold, would
they not say—you proved dishonest
with yourselves, and we will not trust
you? Would we not at least earn the
title, given to the ancient Carthage-
nians, of "treaty-breakers?" We know
not how soon our government may be
under the necessity of asking for an-
other loan. If we repudiate, where
would we get it? Who would rely
upon our word, and trust their money
on our promises, however solemnly
given? Even barbarians would point
the finger of scorn at us, and say, stop
sending us the Bible, heal thyself.

No Christian can advocate Repudia-
tion. It is directly opposed to every
principle of Christianity, and to every
system of morality in the universe.

This is but one view of the subject.
We will speak further upon it.

Ex-D.

[BY REQUEST OF CITIZENS.]

Delivered by Mr. H. Frank, Fennelton,
July 4, 1868, before the Citizens of
Waynesburg and the I. O. of G. T.

their seats and brought the gallant
ship of the nation safe into port. On
this day forty-two years ago John
Adams and Thomas Jefferson appeared
before their God. The hand that
traced the Charter of Independence is
indeed motionless, the eloquent lips
that sustained it are hushed; but the
lofty spirits that conceived, resolved,
and maintained it, and which alone to
such men make it "life to live,"
these cannot expire.

"From shall resist the empire of decay.
When time is o'er and worlds have passed away;
Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once can never die."

It was on this day thirty-seven years
ago that James Monroe, fifth Presi-
dent of the United States paid the
debt of nature. What a strange co-
incidence—that on the birth day of
American liberty has happened the
noblest achievements and the saddest
calamities of American history. The
same bell that rung to bear the glad
tidings of the declaration of indepen-
dence on the 4th of July, 1776, tolled
on the 4th of July for the second, third
and fifth Presidents of the United
States. The hand that penned the
document, the eloquent lips that sus-
tained it, and the last services of the
men who framed our institutions, all
resigned their souls to God on the day
that the American people severed the
cord that bound them to British ty-
ranny. The same journals that hoisted
the eagle, the emblem of America,
in rejoicing over her victories, on the
same day draped their columns in
mourning at the ruling of Providence.
Yet, notwithstanding the rulings of an
all-wise Providence has caused at times
sorrow in our land on this national
birth day, the victories of our armies,
the reformation of four citizens, together
with the continued increase of our ter-
ritory and rank among the nations of
earth, compels us to rejoice instead of
mourn. All along the line of our
progress are connected with this day
of rejoicing, events of great national
importance. The cause which we
come to commemorate points to the
fourth day of July, 1843, as a day of
noble achievements, and in our last
great struggle for liberty, this day
was made memorable by deeds of
heroic daring. On this day 5 years
ago the rebel forces at Vicksburg sur-
rendered to the unconditional Grant.
The same day on the sacred soil of our
own Pennsylvania, was acquired a
national victory that surpassed in blood
and carnage the field of Waterloo.
But why narrate the events of the day,
when every day since the formation of
our Government has been worthy sub-
jects for consideration. Previous to
this day 92 years ago, the Americans
claimed to be colonies under the rule
of Great Britain. Then the United
States were thirteen in number and
stretched along the shores of the
Atlantic. Now we look across the
Atlantic sea to face with Great Brit-
tain and Europe. Equal in science,
equal in art, equal in knowledge and
almost equal in territory to Great Brit-
tain and the whole continent of Europe.
Time however will not permit of a de-
scription of our extent. But we wel-
come you to the blessing of good
government, and religious liberty, we
welcome you to the treasures of science
and the delights of learning, we wel-
come you to the transcendent sweets
of domestic life to the happiness of
kindred, of parent and of children,
welcome you to the immensurate
blessings of rational existence, the
immortal hope of Christianity and the
light of everlasting truth.

[We omit the rest of the gentleman's
remarks on the subject of Temperance
for want of space.—Ed.]

Presidential Bids.

The Hartford Post says: "The bid-
ding for the nomination of Tammany
Hall was for a long time quite spirited,
and ran thus: Pendleton's bid was
an easy way to Repudiation. Han-
cock bid, 'New Orleans.' A John-
son bid, 'Seven Vetoes—a circular
swing—the ears of a mule and the
head of a pig.' Chase's bid was, 'Dead
Isaacs.' Hendricks bid was only a
wink, which is said to be as good as
a bid to a blind horse.' English bid,
'The Laboring Classes—Eight Hours
a Day's work—the New-England
Front Broken, and the News of war for
the Campaign.' Blair bid, 'Military
interference with the Reconstructed
State Governments.' Parker bid,
'The good will of Camden and Ambey.'
Doolittle bid, 'The support of the en-
tire Johnson party, including Dixon,
Churchill, The Smile of Samuel J.
Tilden.' Reverdy Johnson bid, 'Mary-
land, my Maryland.' Tom Ewing bid,
'Obscurity.' J. Q. Adams bid, 'His
father and grandfather, and an ances-
try reaching back to Adam's fall.'
Horatio Seymour's was the last and
best bid of all. He bid good-by to his
honor, and the nomination was
knocked down to him."

Enthusiastic Cooperation.

I'm taking up a subscription to fire
a salute over the nomination of Sey-
mour. Give us a dollar! Chase De-
mocrat! "Want to shoot, do you?" Cap-
tained—"Of course we do!" Chase
Democrat—"Shoot! why, the-d-1, man!
shooting is just what Seymour is most
afraid of. You will suit him better,
if you are his friends, if you butcher a
nigger and burn a hospital or two!"

PENNSYLVANIA was invaded by the
rebels July 1, 1863; New York, July
3, 1868.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Speech of Mr. Blaine of Maine.

The following speech was delivered
by Mr. Blaine of Maine in the House
of Representatives June 23, 1868:
MR. BLAINE. The facts that the
bonds of the United States are exempted
from State and municipal taxation have
created a wide-spread discontent
among the people, and the belief pre-
vails quite generally that if this ex-
emption could be removed the local
burdens of the tax-payer would be im-
mediately and essentially lightened. Ma-
ny persons assert this belief from a
spirit of mischievous demagogism,
and many do so from sincere and con-
scientious conviction. To the latter class
I would beg to submit some facts and
suggestions which may greatly modify,
if not entirely change their con-
clusions.

The total gold-bearing debt of the
United States, the conversion of seven-
thirties completed, amounts to a little
more than twenty-one hundred mil-
lion dollars; of this sum total some-
thing over two hundred million dol-
lars draw but five per cent. interest, a
rate not sufficiently high to provoke
hostility or suggest the necessity of
taxation. Indeed it may be safely
said that there never has been any
popular dissatisfaction with regard to
the non-taxation of the five per
cent. it being agreed by common con-
sent that such a rate of interest was
not unreasonable on a loan negotiated
at such a time.

The agitation may, there be regard-
ed as substantially confined to the six
per cent. gold-bearing bonds, which
amount to the large aggregate of nine-
teen hundred million dollars. Many
people honestly, but thoughtlessly,
believe that if this class of bonds
could be taxed by local authority the
whole vast volume represented by
them would at once be added to the
lists of the assessor. It is my purpose
to show very briefly that this conclu-
sion is totally unfounded and erro-
neous, and that if the right of local tax-
ation existed in its fullest and amplest
extent, but a minor fraction of the total
amount of bonds could be possibly
be subjected to any more local tax than
they already pay.

The entire amount of the bonds, as
I have stated, is nineteen hundred
million dollars; and of this total, by
the best and most careful estimates at-
tainable, at least six hundred and fifty
millions are now held in Europe. This
amount could not therefore be reach-
ed by any system of local taxation,
however extended, thorough and
searching. Deducting the amount as
held abroad we find the amount held
at home is reduced to twelve hundred
and fifty million dollars.

But of this twelve hundred and fifty
millions more than one-third, or to
speak with accuracy, about four hun-
dred and twenty-five millions are held
by the national banks, and no form of
property tax, the whole United States
pays so large a tax, both local and
general, as these banks. The stock,
the deposits, and the deposits
which these four hundred and twenty-
five millions of bonds represent pay
full local tax at the highest rate, be-
sides a national tax averaging about
two and a half per cent. Were the
power of local taxation made specific
and absolute on these bonds, they
could not yield a dollar more than is
now realized in that direction. It
thus follows that the twelve hundred
and fifty million of bonds in this
country, presumptively escaping local
taxation, must be reduced by the
amount represented by the banks, and
hence we find the aggregate falls
to eight hundred and twenty-five mil-
lions.

The reduction, however, goes still
further, for it must be remembered that
the savings-banks of this country have
invested their deposits in these bonds
to the amount of one hundred and
seventy-five millions. "In some States
by local law the deposits of savings-
banks are exempt from taxation, as
an incentive to thrift and economy.
In other States, where these deposits
are taxed, as in Connecticut, it has
been held by judicial decision that the
fact of their investment in United
States bonds does not exempt them from
taxation. Hence these one hundred
and seventy-five millions, thus invest-
ed in savings-banks deposits, are ei-
ther locally taxable, or if exempt, it is
by State law and not by virtue of the
general exemption of the bonds. It
thus follows that the eight hundred
and twenty-five millions must be fur-
ther reduced by this sum of one hun-
dred and fifty millions not already
embraced within the scope of local tax-
ation.

But there is still a further reduc-
tion of thirty millions held by the life
insurance companies and held on pre-
cisely the same terms as the deposits
of savings-banks—that is either taxed
locally, or, if exempted, deriving the
exemption from the local law. The
surplus earnings and reserves of these
life insurance companies invested to
the extent of thirty millions in Uni-
ted States bonds are just as open to
taxation when invested in that form as
though they were in State or rail-
road securities. Deducting these thirty
millions we find the untaxed bonds
reduced to six hundred and twenty
millions.

And still there is another large re-
duction; for the fire marine insurance
companies and the annuity and trust
companies and other corporations

which cannot readily be classed, hold
in the aggregate over one hundred and
twenty-five million of bonds, and these
are held on precisely the same basis as
the life insurance companies. These
numerous corporations have their capi-
tal stock, their reserves and the sur-
plus earnings invested in Government
bonds to the extent named, and they
are in this form just as open to tax-
ation and are actually taxed just as
much as though they were invested in
any other form of security. Making
the deduction of this one hundred and
twenty-five millions we find remain-
ing but four hundred and seventy-five
millions of the six per cent. gold bear-
ing bonds that are not already practi-
cally subjected to local taxation. Al-
lowing for the possibility that one
hundred millions of the five per cents.
are held instead of six per cents. in all
the channels of investment I have
named, and it follows that at the out-
side figure there are to day in the
whole country less than six hundred
million Government bonds, not full-
ly subjected to the power of local tax-
ation. And these six hundred millions
are rapidly growing less as the various
corporate institutions, I have named,
continue to invest their funds more and
more in the bonds. These institutions
desire a security that is of steady value
not liable to great fluctuation, and at
all times convertible into money; and
hence they seek Government bonds in
preference to any other form of in-
vestment. The high premiums on the
bonds induces individuals to part with
them and hence they are readily trans-
ferred to corporate ownership, where
they become in effect at once liable to
local taxation and are no longer ob-
noxious to the charge of evading or
escaping their just share of municipal
burden. In the hands of the individ-
uals the bonds may be concealed, but
in the possession of corporations con-
cealment is necessarily impossible.

If these statistical statements needed
any verification it would be supplied
by an examination of the income re-
turns recently made under oath and
published in all the large cities of the
country, disclosing the fact that the
amount of bonds held by the wealthy
men of the country has been contin-
ually growing less, just as they have
been absorbed by foreign purchases
and by corporate investment. The
correctness of the income returns in
reference to the investment in bonds
will be accepted even by the incredulous
and the unbeliever, when it is re-
membered that the interest of those
unlike them to exaggerate rather than
to depreciate the respective amounts held
by them. Instead then of nineteen
hundred millions of these bonds run-
ning of taxation it is clear that less
than six hundred millions are open to
that charge—less than one third of
the whole amount. The remainder,
largely more than two-thirds of the
whole, are either held abroad where
no local taxation can reach them, or
they are held at home in such form
as subjects them to local taxation.

And now let us suppose that we
were in possession of the full power to
tax by local authority these six hun-
dred million of bonds presumptively
owned by individuals! Would we
realize anything from it? On its face
the prospect might be fair and inviting
but in practice it would assuredly
prove delusive and deceptive. The
trouble would be that the holders of
the bonds could not be found. No
form of property is so easily concealed
none so readily transferred back and
forth, none so difficult to trace to ac-
tual ownership. We have hundreds
of millions of State bonds, city bonds,
and railroad securities in this country
and yet every one knows that it is
only an infinitesimal proportion of this
vast investment that is ever represent-
ed on the books of assessors and tax-
collectors. As a pertinent illustration
I might cite the case of the bonds of
my own State, of which there are over
five million in existence to-day, largely
held as a favorite investment by the
citizens of Maine. Of this whole
sum I am safe in saying that scarcely
a dollar is found on the lists of any as-
sessor in the State. And yet the fa-
cility for concealing ownership in na-
tional bonds is far greater than in
any other form of security, and the pro-
portion in the hands of individuals
that would escape the assessment of lo-
cal taxes may be inferred with reason-
able certainty from the analogies I
have suggested and which are familiar
to all who have given the least atten-
tion to the subject. Indeed, I venture to
assert with confidence that if the power of
local taxation of these bonds were fully
accorded to-day, the tax lists of our
cities and towns would not be increas-
ed on an average of one per cent. Many
of those who to-day may be am-
bitious of parading their bonds when
protected by what is deemed an offe-
nsive exemption would suddenly have
none when the power of taxation ap-
plied to them. Indeed, the utter fail-
ure to realize anything from this source
if the power to tax it were granted
would in the end create more dissatis-
faction than that exemption, which, in
theory, is offensive, but in practice is
absolutely of no consequence what-
ever.

But it will be asked, "Why don't
you tax the bonds by national author-
ity?" Granted it will be urged that
the power of local taxation would be
negatory and valueless, "that affords
all the stronger reasons for taxing the
bonds by direct Congressional enact-

ment." In answer to this I have on-
ly to say that a tax levied directly up-
on the coupon is simply an abatement
of interest, and that result can be
reached in a better and more satisfac-
tory and more honorable way. The
determination manifested by this Con-
gress and by the great Republican
Convention at Chicago to maintain
the national faith has already worked
a large appreciation in the value of the
bonds, and with the strengthening of
our credit, which results from an
honest and high-toned policy, we will
speedily be able to find our debt on
a lower scale of interest, running
down to five, four and a half, and ul-
timately to four per cent. per annum.
Should we proceed, however, in viola-
tion of good faith and of the uniform
practice of civilized nations, to hold
back part of the stipulated interest
instead of effecting an honorable ex-
change of bonds to the mutual ad-
vantage of the Government and the
public creditor, we should only pun-
ish ourselves, produce calamitous re-
sults in the business world, and per-
manently injure our national fame.

To withhold one per cent. of the
interest under the plea of a national tax
this year might be followed by with-
holding two per cent. next year and
three per cent. the year ensuing. To
enter upon such a policy would pro-
duce alarm at home wide-spread dis-
trust abroad, for every man holding
a bond would have to count his rate
of interest not on what was stipulated
in the contract, but on what might be
the will and caprice of Congress in its
annual withholding of a portion of the
interest under the pretense of a tax.
Under such a policy our bonds would
be returned upon us from Europe
with panic-like rapidity, and the drain
upon our specie resources would pro-
duce an immediate and disastrous
crisis in monetary circles. If even
one-half our bonds held in Europe
were suddenly sent home it would
drain us of two hundred and fifty mil-
lions of specie, and the financial dis-
tress throughout the length and breadth
of the land would be beyond calcula-
tion or imagination. And yet that is
the precise result involved if we
should follow the policy advocated by
those who urge us to tax the coupon
and withhold one or two per cent.
of the interest. Let us reject such
counsel, and adhere to the straight-
forward course dictated alike by good
policy and good faith. And let us
never forget that in the language of
the Chicago platform, "the best policy
to diminish our burden of debt is to
improve our credit that capitalists
will seek to loan us money at lower
rates of interest than we now pay, and
must continue to pay, so long as rep-
udiation, either partial or total, open or
covert, is threatened or suspected."

A DAY OF INFAMOUS MEMORY.

On Monday, July 13, 1863—exactly
five years ago—commenced the terri-
ble draft riots in New York city. The
rebel armies were facing the Union ar-
mies at every point, and threatening
to carry the war into the North. Lee
had made the attempt, but had been
checked at Gettysburg. Morgan had
that morning crossed the Ohio line
and threatened to water his horse in
Lake Erie. There was urgent need of
reinforcements for the Union army,
and after many delays the order for
the draft had been issued. The draft
in New York was ordered to commence
Monday, July 13.

Events showed that secret arrange-
ments had been made for a general
uprising of rebel sympathizers through-
out the North, taking the draft as a
pretext, and that such uprising should
prove a fire in the rear of the Union
armies that would enable Pemberton
to drive Grant into the Mississippi,
Bragg to sweep Rosecrans into the
Tennessee, allow Lee to break through
Meade's barrier, push on to Philadel-
phia and New York, and surround
Washington, whilst Morgan and his
raiders dashed through Ohio, and cut
the communications between the West
and the East. The coincident fall of
Vicksburg and defeat of Lee at Get-
tysburg spoiled the programme, but the
demon of discord had been excited in
New York, and could not be kept
down, although its opportunity had
passed.

About noon on Monday, July 13,
a mob, at a preconcerted signal, sud-
denly attacked a building on Third
avenue, New York, where drafting had
commenced, gutted it, fatally injured
an enrolling officer and drove the other
occupants through the windows at the
peril of their lives. They then attack-
ed the Government armory on Sec-
ond avenue, brutally maltreated the
occupants, and fired the building.

Led on by a Virginia rebel, they
attacked and disarmed soldier and
police hunted them down like dogs and
frightfully mangled them. They
swarmed, a pack of thousands of yell-
ing, whooping demons, around the Col-
ored Orphan asylum, set it on fire
drove off the firemen that attempted
to extinguish the flames, and would
have hung the Chief Engineer but for
the determined resistance of his men.
The building was stripped of its con-
tents, the orphan children turned naked
and friendless into the street, to be
kicked and beaten by the infuriated
brutes, and the building leveled with
the ground.

Fresh from this scene of dastardly
and cowardly outrage, the now mad-
dened villains hunted up the colored
people, hung them to lamp-posts and

Terms of Advertising.

FOR WORK.
Any advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square
for three insertions, or less, and \$2.00 per square
for each additional insertion; ten lines
or less of this type counted a square. All trans-
ient advertisements to be paid for in advance.
Business Notices set under the head of local
news will be charged liberally, and at a special
rate for each insertion.
A liberal deduction made to persons advertis-
ing by the quarter, half-year, or year. Special
notice charged one-half more than regular ad-
vertisements.
Jon Fairbanks of every kind in Plain and Pan-
color, Hand-bills, Blankets, Cards, Pamphlets
etc., of every variety and style, printed at the
shortest notice. The Republican Office has
not been reached, and every line in the Print-
ing line can be executed in the most artistic
manner and at the lowest rate.

On that day Horatio Seymour, then
Governor of New York, issued a
proclamation in which he spoke of the
mob having some justification for their
proceedings, though he told them they
must now stop. On that day the
same Horatio Seymour addressed the
mob of incendiaries and assassins,
their hands reeking with the blood of
defenseless men and women, their
pockets filled with plunder and their
clothes smeared with the smoke of
the dwellings of poor people and help-
less orphans, and this Horatio called
these out throats and thieves "my
friends!"

From that speech, his "friends,"
mingling cheers for Seymour with fran-
tic yells, rushed to fresh deeds of blood
and violence.

It is this same Horatio Seymour,
stained with the blood and smoke of
July, 1863, who in July, 1868, with
falsehood fresh on his lips, accepts from
his "friends" the Democratic nomina-
tion to the Presidency.

A Man Four Hundred Years Old.

There recently arrived here a lunatic-
scholarly man of about thirty-
eight—who has been employed as a
teacher in schools. He has always
lived a quiet, temperate life, and never
exhibited any symptoms of insanity
until within a month past. He con-
verses well and intelligently on the top-
ics of the day, but soon drifts away
into the past to recount some of the
events which occurred two or three
hundred years ago, and in which, ac-
cording to his account, he himself
mingled. He knew Shakespeare well,
he says, and was present when he made
his first appearance in London as an ac-
tor. He speaks of having once loaned
"William" five dollars, which he for-
got to repay. "But, never mind," he
says, "Billy was a good fellow, and he
wasn't as well fixed as I was."

A gentleman remarked that if he
was four hundred years old, he must
have been quite a young man when
Columbus sailed in search of the New
World. Oh, yes, he remembered it
well. He was present at a presenta-
tion of a bosom pin which was made to
Columbus by some of his friends on
the night previous to his departure.
"They had a gay time," said he, "mak-
ing speeches and drinking toasts.
Chris. wanted me to go along, but I
told him I believed I would wait for
the next steamer."

After musing a little time the four
hundred year old man suddenly re-
marked: "Ever know Lib?"
"Lib who?" said the gentleman ad-
dressed.
"Why Elizabeth, Queen of England.
Great friend of mine. I was the only
one she allowed to call her Lib. Splen-
did woman—magnificent woman—a
little haughty, though, and self-willed.
I never liked the way she used the
Queen of Scots. Told her so at the time."

So would this unfortunate man run
on by the hour.—Cincinnati Times.

The Indiana Democracy Bets:

The Tipton Times, the most influ-
ential Democratic paper in the Eight
Congressional District of Indiana,
contains the following:
"Here we come. The New York
infamy has convinced us of the neces-
sity of taking our stand with the work-
ingmen's party, the Tin-bucket Bri-
gade. Our unfaithful and infamous
delegates to the New York Convention
sold us for Wall street gold, and we
propose knowing how much we bought
—knowing what white men are worth
in the market. Seven or eight of our
delegates were faithful to their trust.
The others have rendered themselves
infamous for all time to come. At
the very time when Indiana, if it had
remained true could have run up Pen-
dleton's vote to seven more than a ma-
jority, one G. N. Fitch of Logansport,
split the delegation and took off nine
and one-half votes of the thirteen.
Financially we cannot endure him,
but politically he is damned. We
appeal to you, the people irrespective of
party, who do not propose that your-
selves and your posterity, to the latest
generation, shall be the dupes and slaves
of bondholders, to rally with us around
the workingmen's banner and repudi-
ate and split upon all such rascality."

"So far as the